

BRITONS KEEPING DEWEY WELL POSTED.

Rush a Boat from Hong Kong to Manila to Tell of Camara's Moves.

Hong Kong, July 5.—The British Consul here has sent a dispatch boat to Manila in order to inform Rear-Admiral Dewey of the fact that the Spanish fleet commanded by Admiral Camara has passed through the Suez Canal.

The Zafiro left here last night for Manila, bearing the news of the great American victory at Santiago. Dewey will hear the news in five days.

Madrid, July 5.—It is inferred that the news received in Madrid to the effect that the "British Consul" at Hong Kong has sent a dispatch boat to Manila for the purpose of informing Rear-Admiral Dewey of the fact that Admiral Camara's squadron has traversed the Suez Canal, refers to the British authorities at Hong Kong having taken that step.

There is much comment here over the news of the departure of the foreign war ships from Manila at the moment of the arrival there of the American reinforcements. Only two German, two French and four British war ships were reported at Manila, and people are saying if international politics has undergone a change, and if the Americans are to be given a free hand in the Philippine Islands, the Egyptian

and British authorities purposely placed obstacles in the way of Admiral Camara's departure in order to delay his arrival at Manila as long as possible, adding that the British have been more scrupulous in maintaining the neutrality of the Suez Canal than they were when they allowed a steamer to leave Hong Kong loaded with arms for the Manila insurgents.

Insurgents Defeat Augusti. London, July 5.—A special dispatch from Manila, dated July 2, says Captain-General Augusti made a sortie for the purpose of repelling the aqueduct, which supplies the walled city and in an endeavor to communicate with General Montero. The insurgents concentrated their troops and opposed the sortie, forcing the Spanish commander to return to Manila. The insurgents are said to have suffered severe loss, and the Spaniards are reported to have had 50 men killed and 100 men wounded.

To Rush Expedition. San Francisco, July 5.—In accordance with the wishes of the War Department, Major-General Oates proposes to hasten preparations for the departure of more troops to Manila. The Fern and City of Puebla can sail this week if so ordered. The Peninsular has been favorably passed on by Major Hublin, chief quartermaster. The Manila will be taken by the Government on her return from northwest in port, and other steamers are being considered.

GOT NEWS OF VICTORY FROM THE JOURNAL.

Key West, July 5.—The New York Journal was hours in advance in giving Key West and the officers and men of the American fleet here a copy of Sampson's official dispatch announcing his great victory over Cervera.

Commander Forsyth, of the Key West naval station, said to-day: "The officers of the fleet are grateful to the Journal Bureau for the first news of Admiral Sampson's great victory."

"His bulletins," giving us the earliest reliable and detailed information of the fight, were supplied to this station at 3 p. m., and were immediately signalled to the flagship and supplied to the other vessels in the bay.

"We all appreciate the Journal's enterprise, and beg to thank it for its thoughtful attention."

Lieutenant Marx, in charge of the marines on guard at the Naval Station, and the warehousemen, said:

"The New York Journal's bulletin service was superb. The officers and men of both the Army and Navy appreciate the Journal's greatness as a reliable chronicler of the progress of the war."

"The fact that the paper's editor-in-chief is with General Shafter at the front gives us confidence in its reports."

Commodore Howell said:

"The Journal was first to supply us with Admiral Sampson's dispatch to the Navy Department announcing his victory over Cervera."

"The newspaper's enterprise is praiseworthy, and its courtesy is fully appreciated by myself and the officers and men of the Havana and Cuba North Coast blockading squadron."

MRS. ELLIS HOPES HER HUSBAND IS STILL ALIVE

George Henry Ellis, chief yeoman of the Brooklyn, the only American who was killed in the fight at Santiago with Cervera, was a native of New York State, and had spent the major portion of his life in Brooklyn. At the hour when the newboys were crying the extras announcing the demolition of Cervera's fleet the last letter written by Ellis to his wife was delivered.

Mrs. Ellis, widow of the yeoman, is at the home of her parents, No. 819 Dean street, Brooklyn. She was unwilling to believe that her husband had been killed on board the Brooklyn.

"There were three men on board that ship," she said, "who bore the name of Ellis. Aside from my husband there was John T. Ellis, an apprentice, and Sinclair Ellis, a 'shipman,' who graduated from Annapolis. My brother-in-law told me to-day that he was certain that the Ellis killed in the fight was an infantryman. We have telephoned and telegraphed to every available source, and we can get no conclusive information to confirm the report that my husband was the Ellis who was killed on the Brooklyn."

Chief Yeoman Ellis was born at Peoria, Ill., in 1878. He was engaged in the printing business with a New York firm during the early years of his career. He enlisted twice in the United States Navy, serving the first time a four years' term. The second enlistment was made at the Brooklyn Navy Yard on board the Brooklyn. Ellis went into the service on both occasions as an ordinary seaman.

His aptitude and clerical skill, however, on board the Brooklyn soon made a higher place for him, and he became attached to Rear Admiral Schley's staff of assistants, being reckoned as an invaluable aid at times when dispatches were to be quickly prepared.

CERVERA PERMITTED TO CABLE HOME.

Washington, July 5.—A graceful courtesy was to-day extended to the captured Spanish Admiral, Cervera, by the President. Through General Greeley, Chief Signal Officer, permission was sent to Cervera to communicate with his family in Spain by cable. Permission was also granted to other captured Spanish officers to use the cable to transmit personal messages to friends in Spain. The messages will be, of course, carefully censored, and nothing will be allowed to pass that would be of assistance in any manner to the enemy.

London, July 6.—The Madrid correspondent of the Times says:

"Admiral Cervera's family have received a telegram, professedly from him, stating that he is a prisoner; but its authenticity is doubted."

GOOD BOUNTY FOR THE FIGHTING YANKEE TARS.

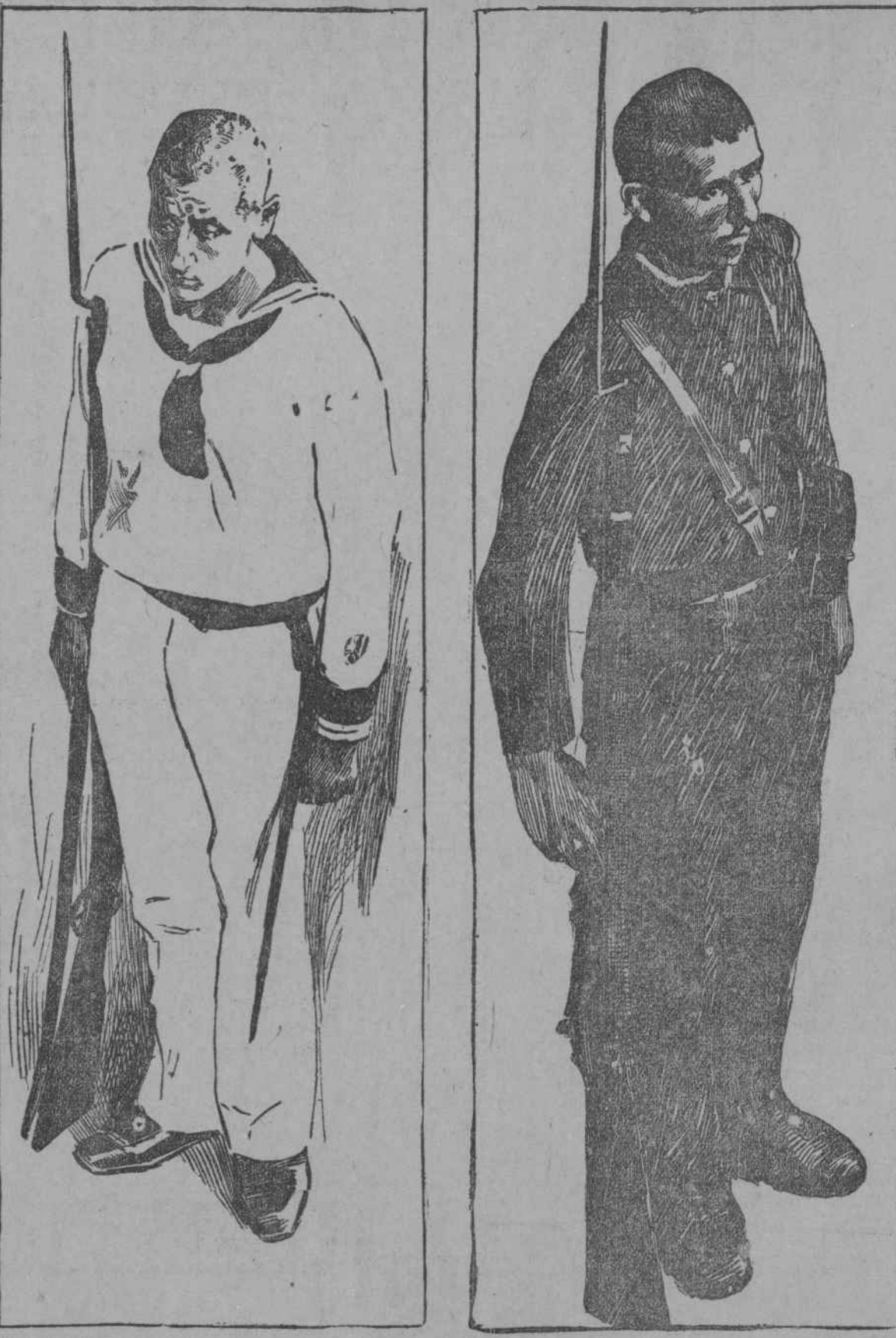
The destruction of the Spanish war ships at Santiago was a profitable day's work for the Yankee tars engaged in it. The law allows a bounty of \$100 for every man engaged on the enemy's ships, provided they are inferior to the American ships. There were 1,800 men on the Spanish ships, which means that \$180,000 will be divided among the Americans. A twelfth will go to the officer who commanded during the fight, and the balance will be divided according to the rank of the men.

MEMENTOES OF A HERO SENT FROM SANTIAGO.

Port Antonio, Jamaica, June 29.—A small parcel containing a soldier's campaign hat, a pair of captain's epaulettes and a pocketbook went out from here in the United States mail to-day. It was one of the first and mementoes of the battlefield near Sevilla.

The package was addressed to "Mrs. A. K. Capron, Fort Hill, Oklahoma, U. S. A." and when it reaches the little garison home on the plains it will tell to a broken-hearted woman the cruel story of a soldier's death. The articles were those worn by brave Captain Allen K. Capron, who commanded Troop L, of the Rough Riders, in their heroic assault upon the Spanish outpost. No message accompanied the parcel.

The articles in the parcel were taken from Captain Capron's body after his death and sent here to United States Consul Snyder by one of the dispatch boats. When they reached the Consul they were wrapped in such fragments of paper and cloth as could be picked up about the field hospital, and tied with a wire. Consul Snyder put them in a secure package, carefully folding the handkerchiefs and epaulettes and pocketbook, and sent them forward under the seal of the American Consulate.



Why We Whip the Spanish Sailors.

THE above picture is reproduced from a photograph taken on board the cruiser Vizcaya while she was at anchor in New York harbor during the latter part of last February. It shows what the average conscript sailor of the Spanish navy looks like. Tars of this stamp can't cope with the American sailor.

GERMANS LAUD YANKEE SHIPS.

Admire the Excellence of Our War Fleet.

ALSO AMERICAN VALOR

Say the Uselessness of Torpedo Boats Is Demonstrated.

Special Cable to the New York Journal.

Berlin, July 5.—Naval circles here regard the brilliant victory at Santiago as the highest possible testimony of the excellence of American naval architecture, armor plating and artillery outfit. American war ships proved themselves phenomenal. To them is due the infinitesimal losses.

The uselessness of torpedo boats is regarded as established, since these appear to be almost impotent against the well-directed fire of modern ironclads.

Diplomatic circles suppose that Premier Sagasta's retirement is impending and his successor will probably be as soon as possible set on foot negotiations for peace directly with the United States.

Ambassador White delivered a Fourth of July speech at Leipzig yesterday. He said he regretted the feeling among the German people against Americans and things American, based on a false conception. He said:

"The demeanor of those in authority in Germany has always been all that America could wish. From the beginning of the present war the German Government has recognized our rights as combatants. It has observed perfect and strict neutrality, and this neutrality is neither cold nor unfavorable."

"America recognizes a second mother country in Germany, to whose universities and higher educational establishments America owes so much."

"I don't believe the various forces which unite America and Germany will easily be broken. Assurances given our Government by Germany prevent the United States from thinking that Germany would treat our nation in any but an upright, loyal and open way. In this German policy of fairness and justice toward our country lies a guarantee of that legitimate territorial and commercial expansion which Germany wishes so eagerly."

German Newspaper Comment. The Norddeutsche Zeitung says the mar-

itime power of Spain is entirely gone. No serious naval battle by the rest of the Spanish fleet can be expected. It is also entirely out of the question for Spain to attempt to hold its transatlantic colonial possessions by land troops much longer. Nor can the most heroic courage of the Spanish army prove now of any avail, since the overwhelming forces of the United States would annihilate what is left of it.

The most of the evening papers give utterance to similar sentiments. German diplomats, expecting to hear momentarily of Santiago's surrender or conquest, together with Manila's fall, look for an immediate peace intervention by the powers. Germany, however, will not assume the initiative in any such movement. Of this "am authoritatively informed, though Germany will undoubtedly join any movement of the combined powers looking for a cessation of hostilities."

SOLDIERS' LETTERS HELD AT JAMAICA.

(Copyright, 1898, by W. R. Hearst.) Port Antonio, Jamaica, June 29.—The American soldiers in Cuba are having great difficulty in getting their letters through to the United States. Almost daily thousands of letters are brought in here by the Government dispatch boats, but only for the generosity and patriotism of United States Consul Snyder at this port very few of them would get through.

The British postal laws require that all letters going out from here must not only pass through the Port Antonio post office, but must have the Jamaica-English stamp, which costs 6 cents. The result is that the large bags and bundles of soldiers' letters are taken to Consul Snyder, and from his own pocket he pays the Jamaica postage and sends them on to Baltimore, Philadelphia, New York or Boston via one of the Boston Fruit Company's steamers. Since the troops landed in Cuba postage on soldiers' letters have cost Mr. Snyder more than his salary.

Washington, July 5.—Representative Gibbs of Tennessee has introduced bills extending the franking privilege to the officers and enlisted men of the army and navy while in actual war service, and authorizing the raising of 40,000 colored troops from the nation at large for two years' service.

YELLOW FEVER IS DYING OUT.

Washington, July 5.—The official dispatches to the Marine Hospital Service from Camp Fontainebleau, the yellow fever detention camp, near McIntosh, Miss., give a most favorable outlook for the fever situation.

The cases of yellow fever have been reduced, until now there is but one, and there are no new cases. The authorities have agreed to narrow the quarantine limits at the end of this week. The coast is officially reported clear from New Orleans to Mobile.

RECRUITS FOR THE ROUGH RIDERS.

Santa Fe, N. M., July 5.—One hundred recruits for Colonel Wood's Rough Riders have left here to join the regiment at Santiago. They go to Savannah, Ga., where they will embark on transports.

They are an exceptionally fine body of men, more than one-half being well-built, energetic and daring riders.

HOAR DECLARES FOR HAWAII.

Opposes Too Much Territorial Expansion.

SAYS IT'S PLUNDERING

The Islands Necessary for Defensive Purposes.

Washington, July 5.—No time has yet been fixed for a vote on Hawaiian annexation. A resolution limiting the debate to the current week is looked for to-morrow. Senator Mason has it in mind to offer such a proposition. If he cannot get definite action on his proposed amendment to the Senate rules, which has for its purpose the preventing of tedious and unnecessary discussion, he will try to force action on the case pending. At least, such is his present intention.

Senator Hoar made a speech to-day on the resolutions. Of some of the arguments of the annexationists he disapproved, recording his opposition to territorial expansion. On this point he said:

"If this is to be the first step in a policy of dominion over barbarous archipelagos; if we are to join with Europe in the plunder of China and the pillage of Africa; if we are to be governed in part by people to whom the Declaration of Independence is a stranger, or if we are to govern people with whom life and property are not sacred, then we should shut this proposition."

Further, he asserted that the proposition to take in the islands was not open to the objection mentioned. The wild desire for annexation he regarded as a mania incidental to the war, which would die with the cessation of hostilities. The argument that Hawaii would not be of defensive value he dismissed by pointing out the fact that we still possess Pearl Harbor and need it.

"Until Congress shall rade the harbor back," he said, "it is inconsistent to argue that the possession of the entire territory would not make our position stronger. Annexation will extend the domain of peace. I believe that if we come out of this war without committing the folly of retaining far distant possessions the world will be so impressed with our strength that no nation will attack or seek quarrel with us for one hundred years to come."

Senator Lindsay, of Kentucky, replied to Senator Hoar, and also declared against territorial expansion. The tenth installment of Senator White's objections to taking Hawaii occupied its closing hour.

SPAIN LOSES ANOTHER WAR SHIP.

Alfonso XII. Burns to the Water's Edge in the Port of Cadiz.

Special Cable to the Journal.

(Copyright, 1898, by W. R. Hearst.)

Gibraltar, July 5.—The Spanish auxiliary cruiser Alfonso XII., which lately arrived from Cuba, was burned to the water's edge at Cadiz to-day.

The Alfonso XII. was leased by Spain from the Compania Transatlantica, of Cadiz, and converted into a cruiser. She was built in 1888, and her gross tonnage was 5,063. Her dimensions were: Length, 438.5 feet; beam, 47.8 feet. She had a maximum speed of sixteen knots. The Alfonso XII. carried a battery of 5.5-inch guns. She recently landed stores and ammunition for Spain at Porto Rico and returned to Cadiz.

ITALY DECLARES SAGASTA IS A FOOL.

Special Cable to the Journal.

(Copyright, 1898, by W. R. Hearst.)

Rome, July 5.—The official Government organ has published a crushing article against Sagasta, calling him a fool. It says the United States is an instrument of Providence, which will not tolerate the eternal reign of iniquity. The writer considers the battle of Santiago the most important event of the century. Nothing is left for Spain but to beg for peace.

The Spanish Ambassador conferred with Cardinal Rampolla to-day on Papal intervention for ending the war. Admiral Palumbo, Minister of Marine, said:

"The naval battle at Santiago was a useless sacrifice. The Spanish fleet had no chance of defeating the American. I think peace is near at hand. The continuation of the war will be a crime."

Admiral Amezaña said: "The honor of the Spanish arms has been preserved. Spain is now bound to ask for peace. If she still refuses to do so the sympathy of Europe is lost."

Vienna, July 5.—A communication issued semi-officially to-night states that it is thought in Austrian diplomatic circles that the moment for intervention in the war has not yet arrived. It appears from this that Austria intends to attempt intervention when the opportunity presents.

It is reported that the Emperor has sent a telegram of condolence to the Queen Regent over the result of the battle at Santiago and the destruction of Cervera's fleet.

The defeat has occasioned a burst of sympathy for Spain in the Austrian press. Many of the influential organs renew the demand for European intervention.

The Continental powers fear the growth of America's power, more particularly as she is regarded as the future ally of England. They will do their utmost to prevent the United States from annexing the Philippines or any other Spanish territory, and also hinder her development as a great naval and military power.

Paris, July 5.—The Temps this afternoon publishes an article headed "Peace Is Necessary," during the course of which it says:

"Perhaps the only service which Senator Sagasta can now render to Spain, his party, liberalism and himself is to open negotiations for peace. There has been enough bloodshed, battles and destruction of ships, forts and lives. If Spanish honor is not now satisfied, when, in the name of Heaven, will it be?"

CAMARA'S FLEET ENTERS SUEZ CANAL.

Port Said, July 5.—The Spanish fleet, under the command of Admiral Camara, consisting of the Pelrao, Carlos V., Patriota, Rapido, Buenos Ayres, Isla de Panay, San Francisco, Isla de Luzon, San Augustin and San Ignacio de Loyola, has entered the Suez Canal.

The Spanish torpedo boat destroyers Osado, Audax and Proserpina, which were with the fleet, sailed for Spain this afternoon.

Tangier, July 5.—The Spanish Minister here has gone to Madrid. It is believed, for instructions in connection with the American squadron's expected visit at Tangier. Morocco has declared her neutrality.

Washington, July 5.—The State Department has been officially apprised of the entrance of Camara's fleet into the Suez Canal.

BERLIN CORRESPONDENT ARRESTED AS A SPY.

Washington, July 5.—General Greeley, Chief of the Signal Corps, has been notified of the arrest at Tampa of R. George Ring, correspondent of the Berlin Vossische-Zeitung. The arrest was made by order of General Shafter, on information that Ring is a Spanish spy.

General Greeley said he knew Ring, and that his troubles originated from the reports of a rival Berlin correspondent, whom Ring alleges desired to monopolize the German news at Tampa. Ring's case was brought to the attention of the War Department about three weeks ago by the German Embassy, which gave him a new pass. General Greeley says he believes the arrest was made merely on suspicion. Ring brought first-class credentials to Washington, where he is well known.

When the Chinaman was discovered he had been out fifteen days, and had had no food or water for several days. He was unable to walk, and fell on the beach upon landing. He is being cared for by George Atchison, a farmer, at Elliott's Key. Captain Saunders refused to bring the Chinaman here, as he was afraid of being quarantined and charged with violating the immigration laws.

The two privates killed yesterday while a national salute was being fired at Fort Taylor were Jacob Kummel, of Battery A, and Alva F. Harper, of Battery B, First Artillery. Their bodies were buried at the Barracks cemetery with military honors.

ENLISTED MEN TRY TO GET OUT OF SERVICE.

Washington, July 5.—Scores of applications for the discharge of enlisted men in the army have been received at the War Department. They come from fathers and mothers, wives and friends.

Assistant Secretary of War Melkione rendered a decision to-day that all such applications must be made to the War Department through the regular military channels. Satisfactory evidence that an enlisted man is under eighteen years of age will entitle him to discharge on application, but enlisted men between the ages of eighteen and forty-five will be required to present satisfactory reasons for the discharges for which they ask.

CENSORSHIP NOT SO STRICT NOW.

The Central Cable Office of the Western Union Telegraph Company in this city to-day issued the following notice:

"The United States Government has cancelled the restrictions placed upon cable traffic to the West Indies, except that desired for Cuba, Haiti, San Domingo, Jamaica and Porto Rico."

Itching, Burning Eczema Troubled Him So He Could Not Sleep at Night.

"My husband was afflicted with eczema, which caused such intense itching that he could not sleep at night. He purchased three bottles of Hood's Sarsaparilla and after the use of one bottle the eczema had disappeared. He continued the use of the medicine, however, until he had taken three bottles, which greatly improved his health. Our daughter had salt rheum, but Hood's Sarsaparilla cured her."—Mrs. Dwight Stiles, E. Martinsburg, N. Y.

Hood's Sarsaparilla

America's Greatest Medicine. \$1.66 for 63. Hood's Pills are the best after-dinner pill, aid digestion. 25c.

TRUSS TALKS

There is no need in being bandaged up with heavy belts or leg straps, or to be tortured with steel bands that cut the flesh, when my patented truss leaves your person almost entirely free; no belts or straps; no pressure on hips, arms or bones; water proof, indestructible and cheap; made of fine CHAMBRAY, CLUTHE, Downside Building, 108 Fulton St., New York.